

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph 28 with the following amended paragraph:

[0028] As FIG. 1 illustrates, where multiple light sources are provided the emitted beams preferably follow the same substantially same optical path toward the reflector 26. The off-axis reflector 26 is positioned such that the angle of incidence formed by incoming and reflected light is an angle other ~~an~~ than 180-degree angle. Thus, light transmitted to the reflector 26 is reflected in a direction ~~that it~~ away from the original light source. Preferably, the focal point is such that the light reflected away from the reflector 26 and the incoming light form an angle of approximately 30 degrees. However, other angles may be provided in alternate embodiments. In addition, the neutral density filter component 18 preferably is designed so that it substantially reflects infrared light ~~ultraviolet~~ but substantially passes ultraviolet ~~infrared light~~, although 100% reflection/detection of such light components is not required. Also preferably, the off-axis reflector is protected by a calcium fluoride (CaF₂) window or cover.

Please replace paragraph 33 with the following amended paragraph:

[0033] The neutral density filter 44 passes all or portions of visible and/or ultraviolet light 46 so that the visible and ultraviolet spectra may be measured by one or more spectrometers 42 and 43. The beam splitter or filter 44 may comprise any reflective or transmissive device, such a neutral density filter, that allows different wavelengths of light to be passed and/or reflected. The UV/VIS light which passes through the filter 44 is split off and carried to the respective spectrometers in one of two ways. The first is to focus it on the end 45 of a Y-shaped split optical fiber cable that sends a portion of the light to each spectrometer. The second is to use a third beam splitter ~~73~~ to focus a portion of the light into the visible spectrometer 82 and the other portion into the UV spectrometer 84 (either with or without optical fiber cables) as illustrated in FIG. 5. In either case, the light can be slightly defocused or overbathe the light

orifice of the spectrometer for resistance to vibration and coincident reduction of light with the vibration. Preferably, referring again to FIG. 3, the path 46 along which ultraviolet and/or infrared light is passed comprises one or more cables that pass the light directly to the one or more spectrometers 42 and 43.